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Marginal Column

By EREZ LAQUEUR

WHEN the first American shipments of food reached Berlin for distribution in the East, Communist correspondents visiting the scene reported that the East Germans were far too proud to accept General Eisenhower's rotten Californian oranges. Now they will have to eat their words, if not the oranges and the Grotewohl declaration, in contrast to the earlier refusal to accept the American shipments, will probably be regarded as a major U.S. achievement in political warfare in Washington, which is a mistake, as an Eastern defeat does not automatically become an American victory. At the root of the June revolt was not lack of food but political demands: the East German people had been bad, but in many other countries it is worse. And the West's attraction for the masses behind the Iron Curtain certainly does not lie in the higher living standard, nor in the readiness to send food at a time of emergency, though there cannot be much harm in shipping food to Berlin. But it should be made quite clear that public relations stunts are not necessarily the thing in the sphere of international politics.

THE case of the "fascist coup" of June 17 is another illustration of a seemingly clever political stratagem which may backfire. Day and night, the Eastern press and radio repeat that last month's revolt was inspired and led by fascists. Of course it is a lie, but one which might be expected to gain wide credence. And as most people happen to be anti-Nazi eight years after Hitler's suicide, it might be assumed that those who headed the June revolt will be effectively isolated as a result of these calumnies. In fact something quite different is likely to happen: having been told time and again that the demands of June 17, i.e. free elections, the resignation of the Grotewohl Government and the raising of the living standard are fascist demands, the German worker may be led to conclude that Fascism might be a good thing after all. The indirect, but effective support thus given to a neo-Nazi renaissance in Eastern Germany by the Eastern Government and the raising of the living standard are fascist demands, the German worker may be led to conclude that Fascism might be a good thing after all. The indirect, but effective support thus given to a neo-Nazi renaissance in Eastern Germany by the Eastern Government and the raising of the living standard are fascist demands, the German worker may be led to conclude that Fascism might be a good thing after all.

LAST week brought a major purge in the Eastern German Politburo and party secretariat. Eight of the 14 Politburo members, and seven of the nine secretariat members were dismissed. Two of them belonged to both governing bodies, Ulbricht and Fred Oelsner, a native of Saxony and the ideological right hand of the party. Among the others, oldtimers and newcomers alike, there is only one, Heinrich Rau, the chief economist, who is well known as a capable leader in his own right. But he was a commander of the 11th International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War and therefore his chances of survival are considered slight. As for the rest, it is undoubtedly the weakest Politburo of the party to which, alas, Rosa Luxemburg once belonged. Most spectacular, apart from Zaisser's downfall, was the eclipse of Rudolf Herrstadt, the unofficial Minister of Propaganda. A former correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt", he was one of the few Jews to be employed by Goebbels after 1933. According to Herrstadt's official biography, published earlier this year on the occasion of his 50th birthday, he was in contact with the Nazi "information" service in Poland on behalf of the Communist Party to which he had clandestinely belonged since the 'twenties.

DURING World War II he headed one of the re-education camps for German officers in the Soviet Union. His position in the party hierarchy was considered to be very strong, but apparently his past collaboration with the MVD caused his downfall. The official reason, "defection after the June revolt," cannot be taken seriously. Herrstadt's speeches published in his own paper, "Neues Deutschland," after the revolt were, if possible, more aggressive than the rest. "How the mighty are fallen!" (But few will quote the preceding verse: "I am distressed for thee, my brother, Jonathan.")

JERUSALEM, August 2.

All Terrorist Suspects Must Stand Trial

By VICTOR SEGEV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The State concluded its case against 14 suspected terrorists at the military trial in Sarafand yesterday, and the Court ruled that there was a case for all the accused to answer.

Earlier, the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohen, said that he had not succeeded in bringing evidence against Ze'ev Badian, fourth accused, one of those charged with being an active member of a terrorist organization as well as an instructor.

The Court deliberated for over an hour in private before it handed down its decision.

Mr. Cohen had told reporters that he would have no objections to the immediate release of Badian should the Court rule that he did not have a case to answer.

At the opening of the session Mr. Cohen announced that he was giving up Yehoshafat Givon as his witness rather than drop the case against him.

He also said that he would utilize the Government proclamation naming 17 persons as members of a terrorist organization which would put the onus on the accused to prove that their organization was not terrorist.

This was the first time he had stated the fact without qualifications. Mr. S.M. Tamir, counsel for the accused Abraham Mendel, told the Court that he would now revoke his application for an injunction challenging the legality of the proclamation which was to have been heard by the High Court tomorrow.

The Court yesterday also rejected Mr. Tamir's plea for permission to summon the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Secretary-General of the Histadrut as defence witnesses.

Note Cited

He said he wished Mr. Sharret to testify on his recent note to the Soviet Government in which it was stated that the perpetrators of the bombing of the Soviet Legation had not yet been apprehended.

He wanted Mr. Ben Gurion to confirm that some of his speeches had served as "incitement" to instigating persons or groups to act against Soviet Russia and the Czech Government, he said.

Mr. Tamir said, "The question is who is responsible for the bombing of the Soviet Legation, Malika Papashado or David Ben Gurion." The former is a French Jew, the latter a Jew of the minor defendants.

Before the Court's ruling that there was a case to answer, Sgan-Aluf Ozer Ader of the Histadrut defense, submitted that the prosecution had not proved its case.

"There is not a trace of a terrorist organization in the evidence presented," it had not been proven that any of the accused had led an organization or had been instructors in it. Yafa Dromi had lectured to a group of youngsters on subjects close to her heart, but had done nothing illegal.

The acts proved against the so-called organization were sporadic individual actions, such as possession of arms or thefts of secret military documents, which could be tried in a civil court, he claimed.

Mr. Tamir held that there was no evidence that the accused resorted to violence against persons. The whole trial was a political affair, he claimed. Mr. N. Gil, defending Yeheskel Riklin, held that the list of names found in his client's home or the fact that he attempted to destroy some documents during the police questioning was no proof against him.

Malika Papashado said she associated herself with the view of the lawyers. Her advocate was absent at the time.

In his reply Mr. Cohen stated that he had proved that three (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

YOUTHS HELD ON TREASON CHARGE

Three youths who were returned to Israel by Jordan authorities Thursday were ordered held by the Jerusalem District Court on Friday at the request of the police.

According to the police spokesman, the three youths, recently returned by Jordan, reported that the trio had furnished their captors with information on the Israel Defence Forces in return for special attention.

The three youths denied this, but admitted having crossed the lines because they could find no employment in Israel. (Him)

Czechoslovak President Admits Food Shortages

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuters). — Czechoslovak President Antonin Zapotocky said today there were still many shortcomings in the supply of food in Czechoslovakia, according to Prague Radio.

Speaking at the opening of a new waterworks at Kilev, Mr. Zapotocky said the supply of food was still far from satisfactory, especially the supply of

Anglo-Egyptian Talks on Suez Expected Soon

CAIRO, Saturday (UP). — British Charge d'Affaires Robert Hankey today said a "routine" call on Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi. A British spokesman said it was "almost certain" the two would discuss the Suez Canal dispute, but added that the meeting had not been called especially for that purpose.

Following his 15-minute talk with Fawzi, Mr. Hankey said: "We are all working for better times and I hope we will succeed." He reiterated that he had "not especially" discussed Anglo-Egyptian questions.

The resumption of negotiations was assured, however, by a statement made yesterday by Minister of State Salah Salem that talks on the Suez Canal base will begin informally within a few days.

Salem said that the next meeting would be between the Egyptians and British, and that while the Americans continued to extend their good offices they could not be accepted as a third party to the talks.

The Egyptian diplomatic contact on the Suez problem occurred on Thursday at a dinner given by the Pakistani Charge d'Affaires in Cairo to British and Egyptian diplomats.

Cambodia: Liberty Without Violence

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia, Saturday (Reuters). — King Norodom Sihanouk, 57-year-old ruler of the French Indo-China State of Cambodia, today renewed his pledge to lead his people to full independence, but warned them against impatience of violent action.

"France would be only too happy to call us aggressors and have the U.N. take sides against us," he declared. His town, about 150 miles south of the capital, Phnom Penh.

A spokesman for 300 merchants who were paying tribute to the King's efforts to secure independence expressed the people's strong aspirations for liberty and urged the King to press forward to build up their independence. The King advised them that he considered the best way to do this was by recourse to diplomacy.

Meanwhile, the Vietnam Chief of State, Bao Dai, left Saigon today by air for France to discuss the granting of full independence for his country. Before leaving he said in a message to the Vietnamese that he would make known in Paris the aspirations of the Vietnamese people for complete independence and free association with the French Union.

U.S. To Give Senator Taft State Funeral Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuters). — Robert Taft, a symbol of Republicanism, died here yesterday of cancer.

The end came peacefully to the 63-year-old Ohio Senator, who had been ill for several days. He was buried in his home town of Sandusky, Ohio, where he was born.

Last Tuesday his condition deteriorated and took a sudden turn for the worse on Wednesday when he went into a coma from which he did not emerge.

One son, Mr. William Howard Taft, an ambassador to Ireland, was unable to be with him in his last hours since he is seriously ill as a result of a stroke three years ago. She was flown here for a visit on Tuesday but was unable to make another trip from Washington.

The United States will honor Sen. Taft with state memorial service in the Rotunda of the Capitol building at noon Monday, with President Eisenhower and high dignitaries from all branches of the Government in attendance.

Taft's body then will be taken to his home city of Cincinnati for private funeral services and burial.

Arrangements for Monday's state ceremony were completed today after conference with both Senate leaders and the Taft family. It will be the first time in many years that such a service has been held in the Capitol, an indication of the marked respect in which the late Republican leader was held.

The Senate approved a resolution to invite Washington's top officials to the service.

In Washington, President Eisenhower called the death of Taft a "severe loss to America." With Mrs. Eisenhower, he drove immediately from the White House to the home of Mrs. Taft to express their sympathy.

Mr. Eisenhower's statement

U.S. Immigration Bill To Include Arab Refugees

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — The Senate today passed and sent to the White House an emergency immigration bill including provision for admission to the U.S. of 3,000 Asian and Arab refugees from Palestine.

These provisions are included in an overall total of 214,000 refugees, escapees and displaced persons who will be admitted to the U.S. as part of President Eisenhower's emergency relief program.

The final bill eliminated a House provision specifically allowing entry of 2,000 Japanese nationals, but the Asian quota would include people of Chinese, Japanese, Philippine or other Oriental ethnic origin.

The provision for the Arab refugees was inserted in the bill by the House and agreed on by a conference committee of both Houses.

Congress Passes Bill On Food Aid Abroad

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — The Senate today unanimously approved a bill authorizing President Eisenhower to send up to \$100 million worth of surplus food to friendly people abroad for the relief of famine or other emergencies until March 15 next.

The House passed the bill yesterday by 143 votes to 13.

INDIA NATIONALIZES ALL AIRLINES

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuters). — The Indian Government today took over all the country's airlines — the biggest nationalization programme so far attempted in India.

Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the new state air services at New Delhi's Sardarjung airport.

Under the nationalization scheme the Government is taking over the entire assets, including about 100 aircraft, of eight private air companies.

East Berlin Not To Stop Gifts by Force

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuters). — West Berlin officials believed the East German Government had decided against interfering forcibly to stop its residents from crossing over to West Berlin for food packages, although it would continue to use psychological warfare methods. This consists of publishing the names and addresses of persons and demanding their acquiescence in the East German Government's demand that persons using identity cards other than their own would be "severely punished."

The East German Communist Party newspaper, "Neues Deutschland," said in a front page article that to close sector and zonal borders in the face of the gift food "provocation" would be playing into the hands of persons who wanted to sabotage four-power talks on Germany.

Kashani Asks Boycott Of Majlis Referendum

TEHRAN, Saturday. — Religious and parliamentary opposition leader Mullah Kashani today called on all "true Moslems" to boycott Premier Mossadeq's referendum on the dissolution of the Majlis.

Kashani said the referendum was inspired by foreigners to enslave the nation and that it was directed against religion. He declared that he would resign if Mossadeq were to cancel plans for the referendum which begins Monday in the Tehran area.

The new Russian Ambassador, Mr. Anatoli Lavrentiev, today presented his credentials to the Shah. He told the Shah that "relations between our countries are based on mutual respect and that he hoped neighboring relations between them would strengthen international peace."

Mr. Lavrentiev also presented the Shah with a film, the "Volga-Don Canal," which the Shah said he considered an example of industrial improvements in the Soviet Union.

Attlee Leaves For Holiday in Yugoslavia

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Mr. Clement Attlee, former British Prime Minister and leader of the Labour opposition, left here by train today for his first stage of his trip to Yugoslavia for a three-week holiday.

He is to spend several days as guest of Marshal Tito at his summer palace at Briuni.

Lloyd to Meet U.S. Leaders Prior to U.N. Session on Korea

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd will fly to New York on August 10 to attend the U.N. general assembly session on Korea, the Foreign Office announced yesterday. Mr. Lloyd will have preliminary talks with friendly powers before the Assembly meets on August 17, the announcement added.

Diplomatic quarters said this meant chiefly the U.S.

Acting Prime Minister R. A. Butler admitted on Thursday that recent statements about the Far East by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles had made the Government apprehensive.

In Washington today, official sources said the U.S. would consult its allies in advance if it decided to walk out of the Korean political conference with the Communists.

This assurance was likely to be given personally by Secretary of State Dulles to Mr. Lloyd.

U.N. Red Cross Units Can Enter S. Korea

SEOUL, Saturday. — U.N. Red Cross teams today obtained permission from the Communists to enter North Korea to ease the homeward journey of Allied prisoners, the U.N. announced.

U.N. Red Cross coordinator L. Neatherlin announced plans to split his 70-man group. Thirty men will join a like number of Communists in North Korea, 30 more will join the Communists travelling in South Korea and 10 will remain in Panmunjom to coordinate the work of all teams.

The Communists demanded protection during their trip south, and Mr. Neatherlin promised "adequate" police guard.

U.N. Red Cross teams going north will take with them "comfort packages" consisting of soap, tooth paste, shaving gear and medical supplies and food.

The Communists informed the Allies today that they plan to hand over 400 captives daily, beginning on Wednesday. The first prisoners released would be "non-Korean," including Americans and British.

The five-nation Repatriation Commission which is to supervise the prisoner exchange met in Panmunjom today at the "Peace Pagoda" where the truce was signed.

Peking's New China News Agency reported from Kaesong that the sixth session of the four-power Military Armistice Commission (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland) would be held on August 3. It said senior members of both sides of the Commission today approved at their fifth meeting an agreement on installing markers along the military demarcation line.

West May Agree To Compromise On Austria

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — The Western powers will probably abandon their proposed abbreviated treaty for Austria to demonstrate their readiness to meet the Soviet Union in calling off the cold war, diplomatic quarters said here today.

The brief eight-article treaty was submitted to Moscow last year in an attempt to break the three-year deadlock on the original 50-article version. The longer treaty itself, drawn up after years of negotiation, is agreed upon except for five relatively unimportant articles.

The Russians refused to discuss the short draft. They said it contained no four-power agreements on Austria. The main reason, admitted this week for the first time, is that it prevents free food packages from Austria to West Berlin.

Meanwhile, British, French and the U.S. are continuing on the latest Russian note on the Austrian treaty question, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

Diplomatic quarters thought the Western Foreign Ministers' Deputies dealing with the Austrian problem would shortly meet in London to consider the note in detail.

USSR Again Protests To Turks on Straits

MOSCOW, Saturday (UP). — Soviet Russia today reiterated its charge that the Turkish Government was blocking the Black Sea Straits with increased considerably.

A new Soviet note was sent to Turkey yesterday in reply to a note of July 24 in which the Turkish Government expressed "surprise" at the Russian note of July 20 questioning the visits of elements of the American and British fleets to Istanbul.

The new Russian note gave figures from 1950 through the last seven months of 1952 in support of its claim and said that under such conditions the request of the Soviet Government for more information "could not be considered as unexpected."

Narrow View

The new note said: "Nevertheless, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its reply of July 24 had considered it possible to narrow down the payment and compensation for the deaths of the 31 passengers and crew and for the destruction of the plane."

The Turkish reply has referred Russia to provisions of the 1936 Montreux Convention signed by several European powers including Russia which regulated traffic of ships through the Black Sea Straits. The Turkish reply said Russia must know that the visits are courtesy visits.

The new Soviet note said in conclusion: "The Foreign Ministry of the U.S.S.R. sends the foregoing note in reply to the note of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, in order to reaffirm the importance of the question raised in the Ministry's note of July 20."

British Labour Wants Cut In Conscription Period

MANCHESTER, Saturday (Reuters). — The National Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Fred Barton, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" today urged a cut in the period of conscription in Britain as a step towards its abolition.

He spoke of the necessity for an increase in industrial productivity which, he said, would gain from such a cut.

Mr. Barton said conscription from the moral issues of training our young men to kill and the bad effect this military service has on boys, may I draw the attention of our legislators to the fact that the present two-year period was introduced to provide the extra men for the Korean war?

U.S. Army Spending To Drop Gradually

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — Assistant Secretary of Defense William McNell announced today that no sudden slashes in military buying would follow the Korean armistice.

Mr. McNell who is in charge of Defence Department spending, told reporters the effect of the truce would first be felt in ammunition buying.

But the reduction would not be apparent for several months and would then not equal the sharp cut which affected industry at the end of the last war, he said.

"We will have to play safe until we can be sure of the truce," Mr. McNell added.

U.S. TROOPS TO HELP REBUILD KOREA

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — Secretary of State Dulles said today President Eisenhower had approved a plan for U.S. troops in Korea to help rebuild the country.

Mr. Dulles urged other nations with forces in Korea to consider using their men there to build roads, schools and hospitals. He was speaking at a

US, Russia Swap Notes, Each on Downed Plane

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — The U.S. today rejected the Soviet Union's protest that American pilots shot down a Soviet IL-12 plane over Chinese territory. Instead, the State Department said the USSR bears the responsibility for sending the plane into "the Korean zone of hostilities."

U.S. Far East Air Force Told of Communist Power

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuters). — Air Force Secretary Harold Talbot has told the U.S. Far East Air Force that the Chinese Communist Air Force has over 2,000 aircraft and the Soviet Union over 4,000 "tactical planes deployed in the Far East," an official Air Force spokesman said today.

In a message to Far East Air Force Commander General Weyland warning him to maintain guard despite the Korean truce, Mr. Talbot added: "In Siberia the Soviets have bases from which their long-range bombers could operate against Japan and the U.S. There remains as well the threat of Communist arms in Indo-China, gateway to the resources of South-East Asia."

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THE passing of Senator Robert Taft moves from the American political scene a statesman of high courage and stamina.

ROBERT ALFONSO TAFT

He will be mourned far beyond the confines of the United States, for the world can little spare men of wisdom and robust conviction in these days of international tension and perplexity.

American policy on Israel has always been in theory bi-partisan. It was natural, however, that since the Democratic Party was in power during that part of the Mandatory era which coincided with the climactic intensification of the struggle over Jewish rights in Palestine—that is from 1933 onward—the most forthright and effective statements favouring Jewish aspirations in Palestine should have come from leaders of the Party in power.

Senator Taft, however, proved throughout those years to have been a clear and unequivocal exponent of the Republican Party's sympathetic attitude towards Zionism. In spite of the present swing of official American policy towards the Arab States it can be presumed that the move is but temporary and that those who advocate such policies will soon find the same disillusionment as Britain learned only after thirty years of perfervent trial and repeated error. This Senator Taft must have felt as keenly towards the end of his days as he had at all earlier stages of his political life.

In his campaign for the Presidential nomination in 1948, for example, Senator Taft said, in outspoken criticism of the British Administration in Palestine: "I feel very strongly the great injustice done by the British and our own Government in repudiating the Balfour Declaration." He went on to suggest that the Administration's unfortunate course in its Palestine policy had created a dangerous situation and he believed it might result in a great tragedy to the Jews of Palestine.

Mr. Taft's advocacy of Israel's cause was not a campaign manoeuvre, for again, in May 1950, he vigorously attacked the supply of arms to Egypt by Britain—"an incitement (as he said) to an arms race which usually leads to war... I believe we should permit Israel to acquire arms in this country." At the same time he called for a thorough review, and recall, by the United Nations, of the proposal for the internationalization of Jerusalem, and added that "the part of Jerusalem built up by the Jews should certainly be an integral part of Israel."

It was Robert Taft who, jointly with Democratic Senator Paul Douglas, introduced in March 1951 the Bill in the Senate calling for a very generous measure of grant-in-aid to Israel. In a speech at that time to a gathering in Ohio, Senator Taft emphatically remarked that Israel had actually aided the United States by resettling refugees and thus had helped to promote world stability. Speaking on the Bill in the Senate a few days later, Senator Taft was equally explicit on the point that by aiding Israel the United States was not just giving but also receiving from this country. "The menace of aggression in the Middle East is great," he said; "Israel is a bulwark for world democracy. In the light of American self-interest we cannot ignore this. Economic assistance to strengthen the free nations, which since World War II has been such a significant part of our policy, should now be extended to Israel."

The significance of the late Senator Robert Taft's attitude is that he was motivated, as the above quotations indicate, primarily by a desire to serve the interests of the United States. His friendship for Israel was sincere but it definitely flowed from his deep-seated belief that Israel, as a bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, would be serving the best interests of America and was a loyal ally whom it was worth America's while to cherish. This view of the relationship of enlightened mutual interest between the United States and its smaller allies might well be one of the most valuable parts of the late Senator's legacy to his bereaved Party and nation.

The Week in the Knesset

By Gerda Luft

STRAINS in the COALITION

LAST week in the Knesset a superficially without fireworks or points of outstanding interest. The Development Budget was tabled for discussion next week; the new Income Tax proposals which should have been tabled were withdrawn at the last moment. Those bills which came up for discussion, although by no means of minor importance, did not bring the Knesset's big guns into action. Attention centred on happenings off-stage, where the Coalition partners were more divided than ever.

Differences of opinion came to the fore in a number of fields. Relations between the religious factions and the others were still strained from the week before when the Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrachi parties preferred to abstain from voting on the National Service Bill rather than to grapple the Chief Rabbi in his reported order. The religious parties were also on the alert because the Education Bill providing for the abolition of the trends system is in the committee stage. The provision that a school, in which 60% of parents express the wish to opt out of the national school system may do so, has already been attacked from a well placed point at the first reading. It was the Orthodox wing which might exploit this provision to gain greater degree of independence. When the Bill came up for discussion in committee, changes of this provision were proposed, but fiercely opposed by the religious bloc.

Another bone of contention was provided by the re-examination of pig-breeding. The proposal to continue pig-breeding in certain areas and to forbid army camps selling their refuse to pig-breeder does not appear to satisfy the Orthodox group.

Electoral Reform
Trouble from the Progressives appeared to be brewing when proposals for electoral reform came up for discussion. The Progressives feel they may be signing their own death-warrant by agreeing to a 1954 vote from the electorate as a qualification for a party's eligibility. The proposal to make a thorough-going electoral reform, possibly including the introduction of the constituency system, has dropped up again. Some people feel that this would bring about the decline of all parties. The General Zionists and Mapai or, in other words, the introduction of the two party system. Advocates of this scheme do not mention themselves on the fate of Mapai and the religious parties; at all events the renewal of

this discussion is affecting the relations between the Progressives and other Coalition members. However, even between Mapai and the General Zionists there is some unrest. At the last moment, the Income Tax Reform Bill was withdrawn and is now being pushed back from the Economic Ministers' Committee to the Cabinet. The Finance Minister suddenly seemed to take note of the fact that under the new arrangement he is likely to be short of IL 15 to IL 16m. next year. It will be remembered that the General Zionists had made income tax reform one of their main conditions for joining the Coalition.

The House will soon finish dealing with the Budget but it is obvious that it will only have a meaning if the Treasury can be reasonably sure that it will be able to cover expenditure; yet, another proof that the Knesset must learn to deal with income and expenditure as two aspects of the same unit, unless decisions are simply to represent so much paper.

Arab Protest
Sixty Arabs from different parts of the country came to Jerusalem last week, among them members of the clergy and leaders of the Arab community. Eight of them were received by the Knesset Public Relations Committee to whom they stated their grievances. They protested against exchange of land between Arab and Jewish owners which is often demanded by the settlement authorities; they protested against the hampering of free movement of Arabs living under military rule. They complained about Arabs' difficulties in connection with the provisions of the nationality law. An Arab wishing to become an Israeli citizen must prove that he has been in Israel since May 1948 and that he is in possession of a former Palestinian passport. This ruling has already caused some discussion in the Knesset. Both Arab and Jewish members have pointed out that many Arab residents would find difficulty in proving their right to Israeli citizenship. According to the tales of the Arab delegation, the critics of this provision have been proved right.

The delegation per se shows that the Arab community is not satisfied with the present situation. Through its representatives in the House, it would seem desirable that the Knesset should find time either in the plenary session or in Committee to survey the position of the Arabs in this country and to examine their grievances.

There was a short discussion on the bottleneck in the supply of cement for the building market. The amounts available, prospects of ampler supply in a few months' time when the new factory in Ramat will begin production and the old problem of allocations for private and public building.

If the Minister of Finance's survey proves correct, we shall be worrying about export markets for cement rather than about bottle-necks in a few months' time. At the moment, however, the following example will illustrate the importance of wise allocation. Fertilisers Ltd. in Haifa, the largest undertaking in the country, which is trying to build up its plant as swiftly as possible had an allocation of 300 tons of cement per month until recently. This has now been cut to 120 tons. Our total cement production is 40,000 tons per month, of which 10,000 tons per month, of which 10,000 tons can only be carried out during the summer months, the reduction means a year's delay of the completion of the plant. This will result in substantial losses of interest to be paid for capital invested, delays in the production of a growing variety of our agriculture and in possible export orders. Whoever deals with allocations seems to have overlooked this point.

Readers' Letters

EL AL'S JETS
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir—Mr. J. Silberstein's article of July 10 states in an article entitled "Israel's Shows Mighty Midjet" that "This is important not only economically to the Israeli Airline, but to the commercial airlines in the United States that fly 100-140 aircraft." What is more, the U.S. Air Force has also taken considerable interest in this achievement of El Al.
Mr. Silberstein may be right in pointing out that the development of the jet engine "innovation" might be a more suitable combination of known developments into a totally new compound unit, which solves an intricate technical problem and provides the answer to an urgent commercial need, can with no small justification be called an innovation.
Your etc.
E. LASESON
El Al Israel Airlines
Tel Aviv, July 29.

HOW THE TRUCE WAS SIGNED

South Koreans were Ignored at Ceremonies

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN
MUNSAN, KOREA—AT the truce site there was a special United Nations Guard of Honour that exactly divided the area in two. It was composed of a line of United States soldiers, sailors, marines, and representatives of the nations fighting Communist Korea. On one side were some 150 United Nations correspondents who lounged, took notes and photographed the peered, averted faces of the North Korean guards. On the other was an equal crowd of journalists from Iron Curtain countries, many dressed in strange pastel-coloured suits, who stood in sober groups like delegates recessed from a conference. Before ten they all filed into the T-shaped pavilion. Two long tables stood at the centre. One bore the United Nations flag and the other the North Korean flag. It was faced by a bank of brilliant lights and a noisy muddle of movie and television cameramen. On the right of the table sat representatives of the United Nations. British generals and brigadiers with their red-bound caps and confident voices dominated the rest. There were Turks, Greeks, Belgians, Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Siamese, Ethiopians and Colombians.

Ritual Seriousness

Opposite, across a wide empty space, sat the Communists. Chinese and North Koreans were exactly divided. The Chinese were drab and baggy. The North Koreans were flashy in blue trousers with red stripes, with coloured epaulettes on their grey tunics. They sat silent and immobile. The unsmiling ritual seriousness of these men is not a pleasant thing to see.

Exactly at ten, and from opposite doors, Generals Harrison and Nam Il walked into the huge hut. They did not recognise one another. They sat down well apart and began to sign while officer acolytes set document after document before them. Copies were exchanged and counter-signed. The only sound was the noise the photographers made, and of course the noise of guns through the windows. It was over in ten minutes. The principals walked out. Spectators stood. The Communists filed out in exact precedence. We poured out. The Guard of Honour saluted to soft commands of master sergeants, semi-helicopters rose and went motoring away down the valley. Dozens of dark green jeeps carried the Communists back to the north.

No South Korean representatives were there. Two tragic-faced South Korean journalists watched the signing and avoided their friends. The United States Army had limited the Press representation of the Republic to two for an occasion that settled the fate of their country.

I feel ashamed at the spectacle of wailing lamentation in the "Kol Nidre," Shofar and all, the demonstrations of Rabbis against the Israeli Consulate in London, being dispersed by British Police. I don't recall the Rabbinate demonstrating before the Consulates of Germany while Hitler killed millions of Jews.

We should be really ashamed that the vast majority of the people in Israel seem to be unable to deal with this kind of degenerated terrorism.

Yours etc.
MEIR NEUMAN
Kfar Ata, July 26.

CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir—I have read an extract from your recent article, "The Women in National Service and wish to tell you that I have been greatly impressed by your arguments. Your opinion on the subject is fully shared by me as a Jew—ever members of the Agudat Israel—who are immensely interested in various religious problems arising in the course of the current history of the State of Israel.

I feel that in view of the scandalous and entirely unreligious behaviour of some official sections of the Agudat Israel and their associated groups and in view of their advertisement in the "Jewish Chronicle" to "protest against compulsory service for all girls" it would perhaps be appropriate to let you know that there are also Jews in the Galut who intensely support your above mentioned article. The National Service Bill for the Orthodox girls is extremely generous, profoundly Jewish-religious and unique in its human and democratic outlook.

Yours etc.
J. RAPHAEL
London, July 26.

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NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND FOR 1952
Notice is hereby given that at the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th of July, 1953, a Dividend of 20 Pruta (two Hundred and Fifty Pruta, Israel currency) per share, without deduction of Income Tax.

The Dividend in respect of the Registered Shares of the Company will be paid against presentation of Coupon No. 14 at the Head Office of the Company, No. 1, Palmers Gate, Haifa, on and after the 10th of August, 1953.

The Dividend in respect of the Registered Shares of the Company will be remitted by the Secretary automatically.

By order of the Board of Directors
B. Labakin
General Manager & Secretary

Art Notes

Zoma Baitler

Judging Zoma Baitler's landscapes at the Haifa Municipal Museum, it is essential to distinguish between the basic style of his oils and the results obtained when imagination inspires his work.

This artist starts off with an amalgam of air, light and a rich palette based on greens and reds ("Village in Uruguay," No. 24) as well as need for height ("Roofs of Safad," No. 14). Inevitably he moves towards Impressionism (at its purest in "Bridge in Montevideo," No. 12). But despite an innate artistic honesty, he assimilates styles other than his own far too easily, e.g. the 18th Century—as in "Street in Naples" (No. 4). Nor is Post-Impressionism absent.

Almost suddenly luminosity of colour and architectural elements inherent in Baitler's art, get the upper hand. There is the small "Street in Pico," No. 11, the road to the sea, the white house on one side, balanced by the line of trees on the other. One is inclined to murmur "Utrillo," but that sleepy street has a personality of its own, the houses in the Montevideo Quarter (No. 6), a well-drawn building with a jutting balcony, surrounded by green trees, the whole in deep tones, set back to impart space and emphasize the theme. If you were to pass that house, you would wonder, with some misgiving, who lived there. The feeling is more spiritual than imparted by an Utrillo.

You will also find the Utrilloesque trend in the sharply defined group of buildings of "Market in Genoa" (No. 7) and less satisfactorily, in account of the bulky background, in "Street in Montevideo" (No. 22).

There is a similarity of clear atmosphere and colour values in Mr. Baitler's Uruguayan and Israeli landscapes. Evidently, he has not found the transition from one country to another as great a jump as have many other visiting artists.

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MUSICAL DIARY

FOR his farewell-concert with Kol Yisrael's orchestra at packed YMCA auditorium on Thursday night, Maestro Freudenthal chose to conduct an all-Tchaikovsky programme. The lovely first movement of the Serenade for Strings always makes a fine curtain-raiser and the performance was sound.

Illy Wechsler was the soloist in the first Piano Concerto in F minor. Her concerto was an academic and without warmth. The Nutcracker Suite seems to us the most charming and inspired ballet-score ever written, full of grace and translucency. The closing Flower waltz obviously influenced the "Rosenkavalier" waltz. Unfortunately, the performance was a little heavy in the closing "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasy Overture full short of brio.

Aliza Herz
ALIZA Herz's piano recital, sponsored by the YMCA, "Live Programme" series on Wednesday, proved to be an outstanding event, not only because this happens to be Jerusalem's dead-season. The programme was off the beaten track, offering romantic and Czech music. Schubert's posthumous B flat major Sonata, the opening piece, received a fine interpretation with tragic undertones; despite the notorious "heavenly length" and the verities repetitions so typical of this composer, the deeply heartfelt sonata anticipates Beethoven in the finale.

Schumann's Symphonic Studies were read with temperance and fancy; the development of the theme, reappearing as it does as a meter, is fascinating throughout. Here Mrs. Herz was at the zenith of her power.

Christie had long been ailing and could take no active part in the preparation of the Coronation Concert, but a week before the opening day she passed away for ever. It was her last wish that the season should open as planned, and so it did. "Alcibiades" was the first opera, presented at the Glyndebourne for the first time; it was produced by Carl Ebert, designed by Hugh Aspin, and conducted by Vittorio Gullit. It was a sparkling and highly amusing performance under the baton of Gullit; it was directed by Carl Ebert and designed by Oliver Messel. A Spanish discovery, Marina de Gabor, was superb in the title role.

Glyndebourne has remained the mecca of lovers of perfect intimate opera. Just as the performances of earlier years—many of which have remained a constant source of delight for music lovers who possess the exquisite Glyndebourne Opera recordings—the listener is still delighted by the sheer perfection brought about by flawless cooperation between stage and orchestra and the almost unique integration of singing and acting. Listening to a Glyndebourne performance, one feels that some virtuoso singing star may have given a more dazzling rendering of this or that but that one has never experienced such perfect collaboration of singing. Before and during the Festival, the artists stay together in Glyndebourne as a small community of their own, and don't just assemble for a hasty rehearsal as in so many of the famous festivals. One can't help feeling this spirit of common endeavour and artistic unity, present in each and every performance of the Glyndebourne Opera group, whose artists hail from so many different countries. Each work is presented in the language in

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